

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1879.

日十初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MORRIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDEN & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HOD. W. KESWICK, Esq.

WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, \$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE SEBASTIER, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 12 " 4 per cent. " " 24 " 5 per cent. " "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 29th July, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of LAMPS, comprising: Decorated and Bronze Table Lamps, assorted sizes and patterns, Night Lamps, Hand Lamps, Decorated and Plain Lamp Shades, Chimneys, etc.

100 boxes Stearine Candles.

HUBBUCK'S Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Zinc, White Lead, Red Lead, Green, Black and Yellow Paint, Brown Oxide Paint, Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

12 barrels American Mess Pork.

An Invoice of Patent Water Filters: 200 doz. White Cotton Socks.

1 case Colored Handkerchiefs.

25 casks Quarts Guinness' Stout bottled by Burke.

25 casks Pints Guinness' Stout bottled by Burke.

45 cases Quarts Norwegian Beer.

25 cases Pints Norwegian Beer.

20 cases Tumblers.

200 doz. White Cotton Towels.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, comprising: Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives.

10 casks Silvered Panoramic Balls assorted sizes.

30 cases Swedish Safety Matches.

AVH Gin, Boord's Old Tom, Brandy, Claret, Pinta Bass' Ale, etc., etc.

2 cases Sewing Cotton assorted numbers, Fancy Goods, Porcelain Ware, Crockery, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879. j29

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 751 and 752, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the

MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, Vats, Stove, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Next door to the Exchange).

ARE now showing a LARGE VARIETY of

New LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

New SHEET MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S CABINETS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

SCRAP BOOKS.

INKSTANDS.

LEATHER BLOTTING BOOKS.

New STOVE ORNAMENTS.

MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE.

LETTER CASES. CARD CASES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES.

WINSON & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

New CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Their Celebrated TOBACCOS, CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879. au1

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN DAYS only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction Can or will be Made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date No GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer—

FANCY SILKS.

GLACE SILKS.

GROSGRAIN SILKS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRENADE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD HOSE and KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., &c., Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 13 Cents, a very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for WASHING Dresses at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & Co., Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Hongkong, July 18, 1879. au1

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is Furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. au21

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SWISS PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdelho, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sherard, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pinson in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), ORATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMBERT, Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT, Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 504 Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879. j29

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1879. j29

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 PER SHARE declared at the Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS Held To-day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 10th Proximo. SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the SECRETARY'S Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. j29

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.—OF THE "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books. The Ballads of the Shi-king.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius. A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—The Pekingese Syllables 8th, 1st, &c. Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Mission to China in the 7th and 8th Centuries.

New Foochow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Mountains.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Litteral.

Coins of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. China Mail Office, Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THERE will be a General MEETING of the above CLUB, at the Bath House, on WEDNESDAY Next, the 30th instant, at 5.30 p.m. MEMBERS are requested to attend.

L. B. FRIEND, Lieut. R. E., Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. j29

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, July 1, 1879. au5

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days.—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June

capitally, and were applauded with great spirit. The minor parts were fairly filled, and there was an attention to details, and some appearance of the existence of a manager in the concern that was pleasant to note. A troupe of small Chinese boys was brought on as bakers, and they appeared later on as armed guards, &c., &c.,—a neat and taking novelty here. Miss Stanley's benefit, as we before mentioned, will take place on Wednesday; the programme is advertised in another column.

With reference to the Malacca appointment to which it was rumored here that the Hon. C. B. Plunket had been appointed, the Singapore Times states that the *Broad Arrow*, a London newspaper, which is generally well informed on such matters, has announced that Mr. C. J. Irving has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca; but further states neither the Government nor the gentleman has yet received any official notification on the subject. Private advice from well-informed sources have reached our contemporary to the effect that Mr. C. J. Irving had been appointed to the post, and doubtless, Mr. Irving will get the offer of the appointment by the coming mail.

The very short stay here of the Duke of Genoa put our doing anything in the way of duly honouring His Royal Highness without the pale of possibility; but at Singapore, where he stayed for a week or so, he was right royally feted. The local paper says (July 16):—

The week has been somewhat festive, owing to the fact that H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa has been a visitor here. His Royal Highness is Captain of the Italian man-of-war, the *Vettor Pisani*, which arrived here on the 4th instant, and left for Japan on Saturday last. Entertainments in his honour at Government House, a dinner at the Italian Consulate, and return dinnings on board the *Vettor Pisani*, to all of which many were invited, formed some of the features which distinguished the royal visit.

The topic which has engaged most attention at Singapore during the past week, (*Times* Overseas, July 18) has been the question of the re-letting of the Opium, Spirit and Pawnbroking Farms of the three Settlements. Every one, of course, is delighted that an advance of over \$500,000 per annum promises on the previous letting, if the tenders of the new Kongsi, who have come forward to compete, be accepted, but fears are entertained that the Executive in its anxiety to secure such a handsome advance to the revenue of the Settlements may not be as precise as is desirable in ensuring that sufficient security shall be exacted from the Kongsi for the due performance of their part of the contract. The Government has not yet come to a decision upon the all-important point, so far as the Penang and Malacca farms are concerned, but it is announced that the tender of Mr. Koh Siang I for the Singapore Opium and Spirit farms, at a rental of \$66,000 per annum, has been accepted.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
Monday, July 28th.

Lau Aze, stone cutter, was charged with stealing a piece of silver value twenty-two cents from the person of Ho Wong I. P. O. 208 proved the charge, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

John Smith, a Russian seaman of the *John A. Briggs*, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined \$1 or 24 hours' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before C. V. O'Leary, Esq.)
Sedeen, a Java seaman unemployed, was charged by P. O. 59, with creating a disturbance in the Public Streets, and fined \$2 or six days' imprisonment.

William Bond, fireman steam yacht *Adrian*, for being drunk and incapable was fined \$1 or three days' imprisonment.

MR. IDE BOWLER STOLEN IN THE GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

Leong Ahn, tinsmith, was charged at the instance of Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler with throwing a stone at him with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Complainant stated: About 5.30 last evening I was standing near the Kangaroo's house in the Government Gardens; a large stone passed within a foot of my head; I turned round, saw defendant and another man standing about ten yards from me. The defendant did not run; I ran after the other man and caught him. Defendant told me he had only thrown the stone in fun. I took him to the station.

Defendant denied the charge, and also Mr. Bowler's statement about throwing the stone in fun. He was bound over to his personal recognisance in \$20, to be of good behaviour for six months.

Ho Aki, a punkah coolie at Murray Barracks was charged with being in quarters for an unlawful purpose. Henry Stewart, a private in H. M. 7th Infantry, proved the finding of the prisoner at the foot of his bed at 5 a.m., yesterday morning, and stated defendant and two pairs of trousers and a great coat under his arm. Things have lately been lost from the barracks. Witness gave him in charge, as he had no right to be on the barracks floor as complainant.

Defendant said: I am a punkah coolie. I went to ask complainant for matches, he did not answer me, so I was going to help myself, when he sprung up and arrested me.

Prisoner was convicted of larceny as a servant, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Walter Frank Easterbrook, unemployed seaman, charged with being drunk and disorderly and damaging chair No. 470, admitted the charge and was fined \$3 or one week's hard labour; \$2 of the fine to go to chair bearer No. 470, to repair the damage done to his chair.

On Tim, building contractor, for throwing rubbish on the public roadway was

ined \$5; defendant was fined \$5 in June last for a similar offence.

Chun Ahkwong, rice pounder, was charged with unlawful possession of a blanket. P. O. 590, proved the offence. Defendant admitted a previous conviction for larceny, and was fined \$3, or three months' hard labour.

Tam Akau, cook, at the West Point Refractory, was charged with stealing \$5. Defendant admitted receiving the money, but said his master owed him \$5. Sentenced to six months with hard labour, for embezzlement.

Lau Chin Sing, stone cutter, charged with stealing a piece of wood value fifty cents, was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A GAMBLING HOUSE.
Kwan Aze was charged by an Achan, a head coolie, with having, with others not in custody, entered his house and forcibly taken therefrom a tin box containing \$10, in silver. Un Achan, complainant, states: I am a head coolie living on the 2nd floor of house No. 156 Hollywood Road. There are four other coolies living with me; last evening, myself and three of the other men were playing dominoes, there was a tin box on the table containing \$10; about 7.30 five men came up stairs each armed with two iron bars, they put the lights out and took the box and the money away. Myself and the other men followed them; they ran down Hong-Hing Lane, the prisoner being the last. I called out "robbery" and the defendant was stopped by a district watchman. I did not go to the station then, as I wanted to look for my men to be witnesses. I could not find them so I went to this watchman's house and asked him to go with me to the station. I charged the prisoner at the station with the robbery.

Complainant was recalled and said: my house is not a public gambling house and does not have any spring-trap door.

Chun Afo, coolie, states: the house No. 156, Hollywood Road, was a coolie house; I had a spring lock door. I saw it there this morning.

Chun Aze, coolie, in the employ of Un Achan, said: the trap door had no spring lock; the door was merely closed; I have been in the house since the 7th instant.

P. S. Rooney, stated: Yesterday evening about half past 7 o'clock my attention was drawn to a crowd in the Hollywood Road. I saw the prisoner in the custody of a watchman; on enquiring I was told that five men had entered a family house, No. 156, Hollywood Road. I went there accompanied by two Chinese detectives. I found the entrance to the second floor to be a spring trap door, such as is used in gambling houses; there were several people inside. I called out to them to open the door, they answered, "All right," but did not open the door; I noticed a small grating in the floor that would possibly be used by a watchman to note the arrival of any strangers. From enquiries I have made, I am of opinion that it was a public gambling house. I reported it as such to Captain Deane this morning.

P. S. Perry, states: Last night about 8 o'clock, prisoner was brought to the station in charge of district watchman No. 19. I was sent to 156, Hollywood Road, second floor; I found that portion of the house empty; saw a number of cards scattered about the floor. A lamp and joss sticks were burning in a room at the back of the house. On the landing I found two haps and a ring bolt fitted in a manner to admit of a bar being placed across the trap door, when down, to render it more secure. The house has, in my opinion, been used as a gambling house.

Defendant states: Last evening I was walking with a friend in Hollywood Road; when we came to No. 156, my friend told me to wait for him; I did so, and was arrested. I never saw the iron bars nor saw them before to-day. I had no night pass.

His Worship informed complainant and his witnesses that their statements were not true; as it had been clearly proved to his mind that his (complainant's) house had been used as a public gambling house. He would sentence the prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for being found in the street with a deadly weapon in his possession.

STEALING JEWELLERY.

Chan Asam, seaman, charged with breaking open a box and stealing therefrom jewellery to the value of \$3.50 the property of Leung Tai, a married woman, remanded from the 26th inst., was again brought up to-day.

His Worship found the charge proved and sentenced prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Ching Akum, was charged with stealing from the person of Leung Akua a pair of earrings value \$15 on the 24th instant. P. U. McKoy, and Ching Ashui, District watchman, proved arresting the prisoner and finding the earrings in his possession. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

Re EDWARD BARWICK.—*Ex parte* Corp.

Monday, July 28.

The Court sat this morning for the purpose of receiving the return to the above writ. The prisoner had been sent here by the Consul at Manila on a warrant charging him with setting fire to the British ship *Strathmore* when at 110 110; the case had been tried before a Court at Manila.

It appeared that the evidence and the witnesses, when the case was first taken at Manila, were sent home to England in the ship *Strathmore*. The Registrar (Mr. Sang) having read the return to the writ, the same was ordered to be recorded.

The Attorney General, on being asked by the Court, stated that he knew of no other proceedings against the prisoner beyond the warrant on which the prisoner had been arrested at this place.

The Court then granted the prisoner's discharge.

IN PROBATE.

(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)

Two cases connected with the administration of the estate of the late Mr. G. U. Sands, were before the Court to-day. Mr. Sands brought an administration suit against Mr. W. H. Forbes, the co-executor (his account) and it was referred to Mr. Bar-

the deputy accountant, to report. In this case a number of questions were raised as to the position of the Chartered Bank as to certain securities held by it, and as to whether the estate was liable—in point of fact, raised the question as to Mr. Forbes' liability on certain points. The other suit had been filed by the Bank against the estate.

Mr. Haylar now contended that under the arrangement come to in Chambers the other day, it ought to take priority, and that it would really raise all the questions pending between the executors, Mr. Forbes and Mrs. Sands.

The Court held that the understanding was that the original suit, Sands and Forbes, was not to operate as a stay to the proceedings.

Mr. Haylar, under these circumstances, was not ready to go on.

The Chief Justice said the case would go on *diem de die*.

Mr. Haylar said under these circumstances, he would take out a summons and have the points involved tried by a jury.

After some conversation, in which the Attorney General took part, it was at length ordered that the case be taken up on Wednesday next, with liberty to Mr. Forbes to take out a summons or bring on the hearing of the case as he may be advised.

TREATY REVISION IN JAPAN.

Report of the Committee of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, in respect to the proposed Revision of the existing Treaties between Japan and the Treaty Powers, in response to an invitation from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, presented to a General Meeting of the Chamber, July 8th, 1879.

In response to the invitation addressed to the Chamber by H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister, the Committee have again given their careful consideration to this whole subject.

It must be gratifying to all concerned, to reflect that the existing Treaties and the Tariff attached thereto, have proved on the whole to work satisfactorily. An enormous development of trade, export and import, has taken place under them; foreign capital and enterprise have been attracted to the ports of Japan; and Japan herself has entered to a considerable extent into the spirit of Western advancement and civilization, and may well be congratulated on the progress she has accomplished in the past twenty years, and on the strides she has taken towards an equal rank among the nations.

The Committee would express their hope that in approaching this subject, her rulers will adopt a basis of policy liberal in its nature, and in consonance with the principles of that advanced status, towards which Japan is pressing. They will doubtless recognize the fact that the progress referred to had its origin in foreign intercourse, and that it will be best further promoted by a judicious fostering of all that is good that can be derived from the cumulative experience of centuries of Western countries.

Japan is fortunate in this respect: she comes on the field, having mapped out before her, the paths through which her older sisters have struggled in their course of civilization and commerce, through painful experience and frequent failures. Still, that with her some traditions of the past should survive the second decade of this new era, is not to be wondered at;—for that country, young in the present, though old among the oldest of the West, should be ready to try for herself, rather than to accept the experience of others, is only the fulfilling of a proverb. But it is earnestly to be hoped that the present occasion may prove a point of new departure, when some of the inconsistencies which trammel the advancement of Japan may be thrown aside, and when unsubstantial schemes shall yield place to wise counsels. Thus, it is believed, the welfare of Japan will be best promoted, and the friendships existing with foreign countries cemented; and in the suggestions they have to offer, the Committee would claim that these ends occupy no secondary position in their minds.

The Committee find that although the lapse of time, and change of circumstances naturally require that some modifications should be made in the Report of the Chamber dated January, 1872, yet that in the main, the tenor of the views then expressed, may be confirmed.

Looking at the fact already referred to, that the operation of the Regulations and Tariff, under which foreign trade has been conducted, has been on the whole satisfactory, they have only to advocate some minor changes in this direction.

In respect to those propositions, which it is intimated may be made by the Japanese Government, the Committee entertain the following views:

As to an augmentation of the Duties on Imports, it must be held to be undeniable that such increase would fall on the Japanese consumer, and therefore per se, it is undesirable in the interests of the country; and as such will react unfavorably on commerce generally.

Prices in Japan would have to rise to meet the increased cost of importation, not prices fall at the place of production. The quantity of manufactured goods which Japan takes from other countries is such a small fraction of the consumption of the whole world, that the effect at the places of production would be infinitesimal.

And to a certainty prices here would rise. Doubtless, if the augmentation were but moderate, things would soon adjust themselves to the change without much inconvenience, always provided full notice of such change were given; only, the consumer would be burdened with the extra cost, caused by the increased duty.

There can scarcely be any good grounds from which it can be shown that an augmentation would be beneficial to the general interests of Japan, and the only valid plea for such a step would be the necessity of obtaining revenue for expenses of administration.

It is true, the purchasing power of the country would be naturally reduced by an increase of cost of commodities, but if duties which would be more or less prohibitive to foreign goods should be imposed with the idea of protecting native industries, then the effect would be to reduce the purchasing power of the country, to a serious extent, and to seriously impede trade. And according to a well known law, the consumer, deprived of the advantage of cheaper foreign goods, would have to equally pay more for such home-manufactured goods as were procurable.

Experience both general and special, tends to show that there is much fallacy associated with such schemes of protection; and at least, protection to industries for which this country has no natural capabilities may fairly be objected to, in the interests of all concerned.

That measures which would restrict foreign trade must act prejudicially upon the general welfare of the country cannot be doubted; and the idea that Japan, a country of comparatively circumscribed area, and of limited resources, not long since started on the path of modern advancement, would be benefited by a repression of foreign trade, or would be able to prosper commercially without a full interchange with foreign countries, needs no refutation.

The artificial stimulus which heavy duties on Imports might give to certain native industries at present competing, or proposing to compete with foreign goods, would but temporarily benefit the small number of people who conduct such industries, while it could do only harm to the greater number of consumers, and would inevitably lead to the diversion of capital, already much needed for the development of industries natural to this country, towards undertakings without any other basis than Government protection, and which would certainly decline, spreading ruin among all concerned, whenever that support should be withdrawn.

The Committee would, moreover, urge that no violent increase in the Tariff could be made, without invading the rights of foreigners acquired by existing Treaties and Conventions. Under them, trade has developed in certain directions; and capital has been invested in certain lines of business;—trade and capital which have done much to give to Japan the advancement she now possesses, and of which she is now proud, and foreigners could not without injustice be placed in a position where their investments of time, experience, and money would be deprived of a serious portion of their value.

Judging from the views to which currency has been given by the native press, it may be supposed that much misconception exists as to the profits derived from foreign trade; it seems to be taken for granted that it gives large profits, and that foreign merchants are enriching themselves, and that to an undue extent, at the expense of this country.

It is fair to suppose that some of the schemes which have been suggested, owe their origin to this misapprehension. For it is needless to affirm that this is nothing else than a misapprehension, and that for years trade with Japan has given most unsatisfactory results to foreign merchants, seldom any adequate return, often heavy losses. Goods have too frequently been obtained by the Japanese consumers at a cost which has left a heavy deficit to the importer, and produce sold in this market at a price much above its value in home markets; and in the colossal failures at home last year, some portion was due to the Japan trade.

The experience of those Japanese who have endeavored to do business direct with foreign countries, may certainly be appealed to, in confirmation of these statements.

The Abolition of Duties on Exports could scarcely be regarded as a concession of any tangible value to foreign trade, inasmuch as it would do little towards enabling exporters to buy more cheaply. The export value is primarily governed by the price in foreign markets. The price in foreign markets is governed by the supply and demand. Take, for example, the article of Silk, which forms—in value—so large a proportion of the exports from Japan. The quantity of Japanese silk exported is but a small fraction, say roughly, one-tenth, of the world's production of silk; hence in the consuming markets, the sale price is regulated by a comparison with the price of the other nine-tenths on offer. Competition here is so great, that the price is for the most part kept up to the full home value—too often in excess of it: the exporter released from the payment of seventy-five per cent. to the Customs house, would be enabled to pay seventy-five per cent. to the native seller; and would be compelled by competition to do so.

Even in the case of Tea, most of which is shipped to America, and which constitutes a somewhat important proportion of the whole consumption there, it cannot be supposed that either the exporter or the American consumer would forthwith profit by any portion of the remitted duty.

On these grounds, it is therefore impossible to look upon the proposition to free Exports, in the light of a concession to foreigners of any tangible value. The most that could be said on that score is, that by stimulating production, an article situated in the way that Tea is, might in the future be cheapened by its abundance.

In itself however, and on the supposition that the Government can afford to dispense with the revenue now procured from this source, the freeing of Exports could not but be hailed with satisfaction, as an enlightened and commendable step. Production would be thereby stimulated, the producer would be benefited, and the country would have the more to sell.

But if it should appear the Government cannot conveniently dispense with this source of revenue, and if it be proposed to compensate for the loss of it, by a corresponding augmentation upon Imports, then the Committee have to express a strong opinion that such a change would be unwise and inexpedient, and detrimental to the interests of trade.

The Committee would view with grave concern and dissatisfaction, any proposition to concede to the Japanese Government the right to control its own tariff; and while anxious to avoid everything which might savour of an unfriendly spirit, and at the risk of some misconception of their sentiments, they feel bound to record the reasons why they consider such a step would be seriously prejudicial to trade generally.

The new phase of civilization into which Japan has entered is of short growth, and it is limited in its effects. The great mass of the people are scarcely yet under its influence at all, or only partially so. Outside of the larger cities, Japan in many respects is scarcely different from what she was twenty years ago. This is no matter for surprise, there is marvel enough in the changes which have occurred; but it is matter which must be borne in mind when considering this subject.

Then again it may fairly be questioned whether the knowledge of political economy possessed by her rulers is of a high order. It is to be feared that the measures they would take would not be dictated in every case by a sound judgment, and that this insufficiency of knowledge and want of experience as to the true interests of trade would lead them astray. Nothing could be more detrimental, for instance, than frequent changes in a tariff, and yet there would be good grounds for a constant apprehension of these.

Moreover the Government and Government officials, have been and are largely

mixed up in trading operations,—whereby already much trade has been diverted from its legitimate channels, and under these circumstances, their policy might be unduly biased.

Further, it is impossible not to see that—probably under some of the misconceptions already alluded to,—there is the reverse of a friendly feeling towards foreign commerce, and this feeling might easily lead to the adoption of measures unwarrantably adverse to its continuance and progress, and falling in a fair consideration of what is due to foreign nations. That such a feeling will disappear with time and a better apprehension of the true state of things, cannot be doubted; but meantime it can be dealt with only as it is found.

Should proposals for an augmentation of the import Tariff for the purposes of revenue, be entertained by the Foreign Ministers, the Committee trust that an opportunity will be accorded them of expressing their views upon the most desirable method of such increase.

They would also urge that no material change should be made in this respect without ample notice, say at least twelve months.

The Chamber has on previous occasions urged the institution of a system of Drawbacks, and would now again bring the subject forward.

In all probability these would comparatively seldom be applied for, and any loss of revenue thereby incurred would be compensated by the encouragement which would be given to imports when it was known that duty could be recovered in case of need. But it is on the ground that the want of their acts as an unfair fetter to trade that the Committee are anxious to have this conceded, and in order that the Customs system here may be so far conformed to that of other countries.

It is scarcely necessary to add that with any augmentation of duties, Drawback would be imperatively called for.

The scale of charges in the Bonded Warehouses need revision and reduction. Compared with rates of storage now current in the Foreign Settlement, those in force are virtually prohibitive.

As respects the existing Tariff, the Committee have to suggest—as already said—only some minor changes. Values and circumstances have altered since 1860, and thus some readjustment is called for.

It may be remarked that of late the fixed duty on a large proportion of the important imports, Cotton Yarn, has exceeded the basis of 5 per cent. ad valorem, but in this as well as in many other articles, the range of value is so large that some qualities pay only 4 per cent, others 6½ per cent.

At times some Shiraz shawls paid 8 per cent., other goods again only 3 to 4 per cent.

Tea of the value \$10 or under per picul, pays as much as a tea costing \$40 or \$50.

The Committee, while desirous to avoid a complicated Tariff, would suggest that some provision should be made to meet cases of the above character.

Some other articles used in the packing of articles of export, might be added to the duty free list, as Rattans and Gunny Bags.

An improvement in a small matter of detail may be suggested, viz. to quote duties in Yen and Sen, instead of in Buns. It is also recommended that gold and silver yen and their subsidiaries and Government paper money, as well as Mexican Dollars should be the media of payment, each of them to be received at par.

The Committee would view with satisfaction any arrangement by which the Customs would have power to stop the importation of any noxious articles of food or drink, spirituous liquors, and indeed whatever might be obviously prejudicial to health and morality. They think, however, that if the Japanese Government object to medicinal opium or its compounds being imported by foreigners for sale to Japanese, should at least be allowed to supply themselves with such quantities of these medicines as they may require for their own use. The quantity so required would be small in amount, and could be easily ascertained, while the importance to health of obtaining such indispensable medicines free from adulteration is too obvious to need comment.

His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, intimates that it may be proposed by the Japanese Government that foreign vessels should relinquish the right of carrying cargo between the open ports.

In the present condition of things (which however at any time might be changed), this would not entail a very serious loss to foreign vessels: still it would amount to something, and would all tend to raise the rate of freight from Europe to Japan, and thus increase the cost of goods, and consequently the price to the Japanese consumer.

Shipowners if they found their vessels deprived of the chance of earning anything while on the round from Yokohama to Kobe or elsewhere, would naturally require a greater inducement to proceed on from China with cargo to Japan, and would prefer terminating the voyage at China.

A still more weighty objection to such a proposal lies in the consideration that the foreign trade between the ports, if not most of the native, would be left in the hands of one Company, the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Co. This Company without doubt, is admirably fulfilling its functions as a Mail service and means of transport, both of Merchandise and Passengers; nevertheless it appears to be more or less dependent for its existence upon Government subsidies, and partakes of the nature of a monopoly,—and like all other monopolies might fail to meet the public need, when freed from competition; and from every point of view it seems very undesirable that the merchants at open ports, should be dependent for the most ordinary necessities of commercial transport, upon the will of an organization thus situated. Moreover, the goods to be carried from port to port are almost entirely those of foreign importation.

It will be remembered that during the Siam war, this Company found itself unable to carry on the Coast service, and if circumstances should arise to produce a similar result, the inconvenience would be great to both Japanese and foreigners.

The Committee would urge that of an exactly opposite course would be of real benefit to Japan. Producers in the interior—especially of bulky articles—and their wares heavily penalized by the want or enormous cost of internal transport. Some details on this matter have been recently published in H.B.M.'s Consular Report for 1877.

Were the whole coast thrown open to foreign shipping, if only for export cargoes, and producers could find at the nearest port cargoes, and a means of getting their produce to a central market—say, if foreign enterprise and capital were allowed to overcome the difficulties of internal trans-

port, the value and the quantity of some of the products of Japan would be increased enormously.

Foreign vessels might, however, be fairly called upon to contribute in the shape of dues, towards the cost of lighting the coast, seeing how effectually and at what expense this has been done by the Japanese Government.

And should the project of an extended jetty in the harbour of Yokohama, alongside which vessels might lie to discharge and take in cargo, be carried out, wharfage dues would be a reasonable provision.

The opening of one or two new ports to foreign trade would be a step in the right direction, but unless these would give access to some districts of which the Committee are ignorant, which would be likely to prove new centres of trade, they think that such a concession would in itself be of little value, especially if the proposed restriction on trade between the ports came into operation.

It is to be hoped that urgent representations will be made to the Japanese Government on the matter of allowing foreigners to reside and trade in the interior.

It is gratifying to be able to recall that since 1873, a concession in this respect has been made, and the Japanese Government have allowed foreigners to travel in the interior for purposes of health or scientific observation, and a hope may be expressed that they have seen nothing to make them regret this moderate concession. But that the restrictions which still exist, and under which a foreigner when in the interior is forbidden to have any transactions of a mercantile character, with a Japanese, or even to make an agreement with him, or to rent rooms, or a temporary residence; that these should be maintained by a nation which desires to be reckoned among civilized peoples is so strikingly incongruous, as to be matter of much wonderment. While this exclusion is practised, it is impossible to look upon Japan as otherwise than in the rear of the age. Not even China closes her cities and her country in this way, but allows foreigners to visit them freely for the purposes of trade, or for any other legitimate object.

The Committee would hope, also, that the Foreign Ministers may see fit to urge upon the Japanese Government the great advantages to be derived from inviting the expenditure of foreign capital in the industries of the country, in the development of its mines, and in the multifarious ways which tend to the advancement of enterprise and the good of the people, to which it can be devoted, if properly protected.

A point upon which both foreign and Japanese merchants seem to need protection, is that of monopolies or special immunities to particular individuals, or trading on Government account. For it is not equitable that those who risk their capital in Japan, and are required to pay duties, should have to contend in business with favored competitors, or with the Government itself.

It is in the nature of trade that merchants should found their calculations upon the probable wants and the probable products of the whole country,—which obviously include what the Government has to buy or to sell,—and such calculations may be entirely subverted by the operations alluded to.

The Committee would suggest that the Japanese Government therefore, should be urged to agree to buy and sell only in open markets,—a course by which they would undoubtedly profit,—to discourage every combination tending to hinder the natural and healthy development of trade, and to lend its powers cordially to the promotion of a Commerce, which, if properly conducted, must benefit both sides in equal measure, and must prove of the highest value to the cause of Japanese progress and enlightenment.

The unsatisfactory position of the Bankruptcy Laws, and the wrongs to which foreigners are subject thereby is a matter which the Chamber has recently already represented to the Foreign Ministers.

It is much to be desired further, that protection to foreign Trade Marks, Patents, and Copyrights, should be obtained.

The Committee have pleasure in recording that the administration of the Customs shows a marked improvement, that many of the grievances complained of in 1872 have disappeared, and that a more enlightened policy prevails.

There are still, however, points which they think call for alteration. One of the most objectionable is the regulation requiring the production of Invoices, more particularly in the case of goods on which the duty is fixed. It is impossible to see what safeguard there is in this to the revenue, or what information can be obtained therefrom requisite to the proper calculation of the duties, which is not found in the application for permit.

Even an abridged Invoice contains particulars which have to do only with the private business of the importer, but it is often necessary to produce the detailed Invoice, giving particulars which should not go outside his office; and there is reason to fear that the information thus afforded, gets into the hands of those who have no right to it, and who make an improper use of it.

The Chamber recently had occasion to address a representation to the Superintendent of Customs upon sundry points, and some of these may be conveniently named here.

It is thought that much of the confusion and delay which occurs when a large quantity of cargo is being discharged would be obviated by the appointment of an officer with authority to allot a separate locality in the sheds for different cargoes, or different marks.

An extension of the hours during which the Custom House is open, would be a great boon. It is a serious obstacle, in shipping cargo for mail steamers, that the very earliest hour at which (unless it be brought down over night) it can leave the harbor for the ship, is about 11 o'clock—often 12.

The Sh



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. jy29

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched
for Yokohama and San Francisco,
via Amoy, on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day. All Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 24, 1879. au1

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 28, 1879. au5

U. S. MAIL LINE,
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY,
the 15th August, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-
sengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through Passages to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of the 14th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Princes Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 4, 1879. au18

Intimations

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Section,
about 64 miles, of the Company's
GUTTAFF NAGARAKI CABLE has been RE-
LAID from the South to the North of the
PARKER, SADDLES and BARRER ISLANDS in
a curve from GUTTAFF to the NORTH SAD-
DLE, running along ELLIOT, CHESNEY and
SIDE SADDLE, about 2 miles distant, and
from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing
South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. direc-
tion about 31 miles, passing the BARRER
ISLANDS until these bear W. 1/2 N. distance
6 miles, when the Cable is again spliced
into the old line running in a straight
line about E. N. E. till midway between
PALLAS ROCK and MEACSIMA (Asses Ear) on
the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND,
General Agent,
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE,
Shanghai, June 20, 1879. jy30

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE,
Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
31st Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the
purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts to
80th April last, and of declaring dividends.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. jy31

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested
to ENROLL themselves on the LIST
of the above named Society, as the TYFHOON
SEASON is at hand, and more Working
Members are necessary.

Kindly send Name and Address to the
HONORARY SECRETARY.
Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt
supplied Free of Charge.

P. H. EMANUEL,
Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, July 2, 1879. au2

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the
MECHERICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. se27

To Let.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)
OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and
GODOWNS; with possession from
the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under
the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD,
and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUBBELL
STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. 8j28

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 8j28

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.							
Albion	6 h	Brit. yacht	38	July 24		Japan	
Bellona	7 h	Ger. str.	789	July 22	Butterfield & Swire		
Bombay	2 h	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Caribbrooke	4 h	Brit. str.	960	July 27	Bun Hin Chan	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow
Cassandra	4 h	Brit. str.	960	July 27	Siemssen & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	30th inst.
Celtic Monarch	5 h	Brit. str.	1307	July 26	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	To-day
Emeralda	5 h	Brit. str.	385	July 26	R. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Fame	6 h	Brit. str.	117	May 27	Kwok Acheong		
Kiungchow	2 h	Brit. str.	385	May 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	To-morrow
Malwa	5 h	Brit. str.	1775	July 24	M. S. N. Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	at daylight
Me-li	4 h	Brit. str.	181	July 24	M. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	31st inst.
Nama	5 h	Brit. str.	862	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Y'ham & San Francisco	at daylight
Nama	5 h	Brit. str.	862	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Bangkok	1st prox.
Oceanic	5 h	Brit. str.	3707	July 26	Yuen Fat Hong		To-day
Rajasthanhar	2 h	Brit. str.	933	July 26	China Traders Insurance Co.	Yokohama & Higo	
Salvadora	5 h	Brit. str.	420	July 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	
Sea Gull	5 h	Brit. str.	1154	July 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London, &c.	at daylight
Sunda	5 h	Brit. str.	1704	July 27	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow	
Tsaoer	5 h	Brit. str.	1324	July 27	Kwok Acheong		
Yotting	2 h	Brit. str.	286	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Zephyr	4 h	Brit. str.					

Sailing Vessels											
Agnes Muir	Low	Brit. sh.	851	July 28	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier				
A. Newton	Newton	Brit. bge.	308	July 19	O. & C. S. N. Co.	In Dock				
Allice O. Dickerman	Bryant	Am. 3m. sc.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu					
Ann Adamson	Robertson	Brit. bge.	464	June 28	Kwong Him Woo						
Annie	Miller	Ger. 3m. sc.	845	July 22	Melchers & Co.						
Candace	Candler	Brit. 3m. sc.	263	July 5	Chiu	Colonies					
Canton	Knudsen	Nam. sh.	779	June 8	Chiu						
Celia	Drew	Brit. 3m. sc.	326	July 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Foochow					
Channel Queen	Lacheur	Brit. bge.	609	May 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London					
Chasica	Washburn	Am. bge.	638	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York					
Chocoola	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Order						
Colwyn	Bulman	Brit. bge.	1180	May 31	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco					
Courier	Porte	Foh. bge.	348	July 15	Carlovitz & Co.						
Edward Barrow	Rich	Brit. bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.						
Emil Julius	Jurgensen	Ger. bge.	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier				
Franka	Rolf	Ger. sh.	50	July 11	Siemssen & Co.						
Fred. P. Litchfield	Spalding	Am. bge.	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.						
Friedrich	Petersen	Ger. 3m. sc.	285	July 6	Wielar & Co.	Chesoo					
Genuine Bros	Trimbach	Ger. bge.	402	July 11	Wielar & Co.	Newchwang					
Gustav	Raben	Ger. bge.	656	July 18	Siemssen & Co.						
H. Uppmann	Weber	Ger. bge.	423	July 28	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang					
Helene	Volgarden	Ger. bge.	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg					
Hermine	Meyer	Ger. bge.	350	July 23	Eduard Schellhass & Co.						
Highlander	Hutchinson	Am. sh.	1352	June 18	Vogel & Co.						
Hopwell	Langlois	Brit. bge.	578	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Nagasaki					
J. A. Borland	Kent	Am. bge.	670	July 28	Melchers & Co.						
Jacobine	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	July 17	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang					
Johann Friedrich	Kroncke	Ger. bg.	242	July 9	Wielar & Co.	Tientsin					
John A. Briggs	Randall	Am. sh.	2110	July 21	Messageries Maritimes						
Kim Yong Tye	Kiofoed	Slam. bge.	329	July 11	Chiu						
Lota	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	July 24	Captain	Newchwang					
Mangerton	Thompson	Brit. bge.	350	July 27	Chiu						
Marquis of Argyll	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	June 11	Rosario & Co.						
Monte Rosa	Carter	Am. sh.	1813	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York					
Montana	Schneider	Ger. sh.	78	July 6	Siemssen & Co.		K'ioon Dock				
Paralos	Pasco	Foh. bge.	342	July 18	Carlovitz & Co.		Canton Dock				
Pasig	Fremoga	Span. sh.	216	July 21	Dunn, Malby & Co.						
Rapid	Steinbrink	Slam. bge.	429	June 8	Chiu						
Regatta	Pecson	Span. sh.	214	July 21	Benedict & Co.						
Rideman	Scott	Brit. bge.	740	June 19	Order						
Sumatra	Clough	Am. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.						
Taiwan	Jessen	Ger. bge.	878	July 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foochow					
Vanguard	Potter	Brit. bge.	332	July 21	Captain	Manila					
Victory	Whiting	Brit. bg.	285	July 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin					
Vigilant	Ross	Am. sh.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	San Francisco					